

Russia Quits the War and Demobilizes Army

"If It Happens In New York
It's In The Evening World"



WEATHER—Probably cloudy, moderating temperature.
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GERMANY ALONE BLOCKS PEACE; WILSON SCORES WAR AUTOCRATS

PEACE WITH THE GERMANS IS ANNOUNCED BY TROTSKY; RUSSIAN ARMY SENT HOME

Bolshevik Government Reported to Have Formally Declared It Is Out of the War—Troops on All Fronts Demobilized.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 11.—The Russian Bolshevik Government has definitely withdrawn from the war, ordering complete demobilization of Russian forces on all fronts, it was reported here to-day. The despatch says:

"The President of the Russian delegation at to-day's (Sunday's) sitting stated that while Russia was desisting from signing a formal peace treaty, it declared the state of war to be ended with Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria, simultaneously giving orders for complete demobilization of Russian forces on all fronts."

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The version of the Russian announcement at Brest-Litovsk on the subject of peace sent by the Central News correspondent at Amsterdam represents Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, as declaring that Russia now felt obliged to sign a separate peace and that the state of war between Russia and the Central Powers would be declared terminated.

Russia steps formally out of the war by act of the Bolshevik Government which seized the reins of power in Petrograd last November and almost immediately opened peace negotiations with the Central Empires. The authority of this Government seems virtually unquestioned at present in Northern Russia, and the Russian powers have already assured the cessation of even nominal hostilities along virtually all the remainder of the original long line to the east by signing a peace with the Ukraine and isolating Rumania.

Under Lenin and Trotsky an armistice was brought about on all Russian fronts on Dec. 4 and peace negotiations with the Central Powers were opened at Brest-Litovsk on Dec. 11. There have been several interruptions in these negotiations.

The Ukraine opened separate negotiations with the Central Powers and these culminated last Saturday in the signing of a peace agreement. It had been made fairly clear that Germany had no idea of yielding to the Bolsheviks on the question of evacuation of Russian occupied territory, which had been the sticking point in the negotiations, and it was preparing virtually to ignore the Bolsheviks as long as she could make peace with the Ukraine. A secure opening of the frontier to the rich grain-growing provinces controlled, even nominally, by the Ukrainians.

ALL AMERICANS IN RUSSIA SAFE, FRANCIS REPORTS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Ambassador Francis, telegraphing from Petrograd under date of Feb. 9, reported all at the embassy and in the American colony safe and well. This is regarded as disposing finally of the rumor that diplomats of the so-called belligerents were being sent out of Russia.

TEXAS SOLDIER HERO OF LATEST BATTLE IN FRANCE

Ministers to Two Wounded
Comrades Under Fire in
No Man's Land.

By J. W. Pegler.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMIES IN FRANCE, Feb. 11 (United Press).—A Texas soldier was the hero of Friday evening's patrol battle, in which five Americans were killed and four captured. The Texan remained in No Man's Land after the encounter, ministering to two wounded comrades.

After ten minutes of first aid work the Texan left a badly wounded soldier in charge of another wounded man. Making his way back to the American trench, the Texan filled his canteen with water and returned to his comrades. He found the man who had been seriously wounded lying dead in the arms of the other, who was crying:

"For God's sake, Buddy, don't die to-night! Let's get another creek at the Hoche!"

The Texan brought both the wounded man and the body of the dead soldier back to the American lines. An American private, mistaken for a Boche in the dark, was shot and killed by one of his own patrols. The private became separated from the patrol, which was seeking the bodies of those killed a short time before.

Attempting to rejoin them, he was challenged by a sergeant. He suspected another ambush and failed to respond. The sergeant fired, killing the private.

The full story of how the American patrol fought against death in the darkness among the wire entanglements was learned to-day when survivors were able to talk after flames had departed from their lungs in the base hospital.

They told how fourteen Americans started crawling out through the dew sprinkled weeds and grasses between fires, at 6 o'clock in the evening, and inspected the wires until 8. Then the sergeant cautioned the others that the enemy was near.

All flopped earthward. A moment later the patrol leader whispered the command: "All bunch together."

The next instant the Boches showed them with grenades and rifle and pistol fire. The Americans responded in kind.

It was all over within a minute and a half. The Boches fled with four captives from the head of the patrol column.

Two wounded men helped to bring in the sergeant patrol leader. Another patrol started out immediately and recovered the dead. They reported they heard the Boches dashing through the American barrage, which had been laid down between them and the German trenches. Survivors say the Boches shouted "Kamerad!" continuously during the fighting.

The dead were buried to-day in the growing American graveyard, within the shadow of a great ammunition dump. Simple wooden crosses bearing the imperishable legend, "Killed in Action," mark each little mound of earth.

Men killed in the battered village.

(Continued on Second Page.)

THE WORLD TRAVEL BUREAU, 300 N. 5th St., New York City.

KAISER CAN SEE NO SIGN OF PEACE WITHOUT VICTORY

"He Who Will Not Accept
Peace Must Be Forced
to Have It."

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 11.—Germany desires peace, but before it can be attained her enemies must recognize that Germany has been victorious.

Emperor William said in reply to an address presented by the Burgomaster of Hamburg on the conclusion of peace with the Ukraine. The Emperor's reply, as given in a Berlin despatch, follows:

"We have come through hard times. Every one has had a burden to bear—anguish, mourning, grief, tribulation—and not the least who stands before you. In him were combined the care and grief for the entire people in its sorrow."

"We often entered false paths. The Lord pointed out to us by a hard school the path by which we should go. The world, however, at the same time has not been on the right path. We Germans, who still have ideals, should work to bring about better times. We should fight for right and morality. Our Lord God wishes us to have peace, but a peace wherein the world will strive to do what is right and good."

"We ought to bring peace to the world. We shall seek in every way to do it. Such an end was achieved yesterday in a friendly manner with an enemy which, beaten by our armies, perceives no reason for fighting longer, extends a hand to us and receives our hand. We clash hands. But he who will not accept peace, but on the contrary declines, pouring out the blood of his own and of our people, must be forced to have peace. We desire to live in friendship with neighboring peoples, but the victory of German arms must first be recognized. Our troops under the great Hindenburg will continue to win it, then peace will come."

"Count von Hertling's reply to United States and the Allies is, I must say, very vague and very confusing. It is full of equivocal phrases and leads it is not clear where. But it is certainly in a very different tone from that of Count Czernin and apparently of an opposite purpose."

"Count Czernin seems to see the fundamental elements of peace with clear eyes and does not seek to obscure them. He sees that an independent Poland, made up of all the indisputably Polish peoples who lie contiguous to one another, is a matter of European concern and must, of course, be conceded; that Belgium must be evacuated and restored, no matter what sacrifices and concessions that may involve, and that national aspirations must be satisfied, even within his own empire, in the common interest of Europe and mankind."

BERLIN REPORTS CAPTURES ON LINE HELD BY AMERICANS

War Office Says Reconnoitring Expedition in Lorraine Brought Back Prisoners.

BERLIN, Feb. 11.—German reconnoitring expeditions in Flanders and in Lorraine brought back some prisoners, the War Office announced to-day.

American troops are on the battlefield in Lorraine.

FIVE OF JOHN L.'S PETS HAVE DIED SINCE BURIAL

Favorite Horse Dropped Dead Next Day and Three Dogs and Cow Followed.

ABINGTON, Mass., Feb. 11.—Death has laid a heavy hand on John L. Sullivan's animal friends at his farm here. The day after the former champion's burial last Wednesday "Cal Corn," his favorite horse, dropped dead in his stall and the next day another constant companion, a bulldog given him by "Yank" Sullivan of Syracuse, N. Y., died. To complete the list the ring-necked cow and two cattle dogs in which he had taken great pride died last night.

Surgeon General Bratton of Navy Reappointed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Surgeon General Bratton of the navy was reappointed to-day for another term.

SUMMARY OF THE POINTS IN WILSON PEACE SPEECH

President Names Conditions Upon Which Negotiations May Be Based—Contrasts Positions of Hertling and Czernin.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The test of whether it is possible for the belligerents to go on comparing views, the President said in his speech to Congress to-day, was simple and obvious, and the principles to be applied, he said, were as follows:

- 1 Each part of the final settlement must be based upon essential justice to bring a permanent peace.
- 2 Peoples and provinces are not to be bartered about like chattels to establish a balance of power.
- 3 Territorial settlements must be for the benefit of people concerned and not merely adjustments of rival states' claims.
- 4 Well defined national aspirations must be considered all possible satisfaction.

"A general peace upon such foundations can be discussed. Until such a peace can be secured we have no choice but to go on. These general principles have been accepted by very one except the military autocrats in Germany."

"This war had its roots in the disregard of the rights of small nations and of nationalities which lacked the union and the force to make good their claim to determine their own allegiances and their own forms of political life. Covenants must now be entered into which will render such things impossible for the future."

"Count von Hertling's reply to United States and the Allies is, I must say, very vague and very confusing. It is full of equivocal phrases and leads it is not clear where. But it is certainly in a very different tone from that of Count Czernin and apparently of an opposite purpose."

"Count Czernin seems to see the fundamental elements of peace with clear eyes and does not seek to obscure them. He sees that an independent Poland, made up of all the indisputably Polish peoples who lie contiguous to one another, is a matter of European concern and must, of course, be conceded; that Belgium must be evacuated and restored, no matter what sacrifices and concessions that may involve, and that national aspirations must be satisfied, even within his own empire, in the common interest of Europe and mankind."

"Self-determination" is not a mere phrase. It is an imperative principle of action which statesmen will henceforth ignore at their peril.

"All the parties to this war must join in the settlement of every issue anywhere involved in it."

"The United States has no desire to interfere in European affairs or to act as arbiter in European territorial disputes. She entered this war because she was made a partner, whether she would or not, in the sufferings and indignities inflicted by the military masters of Germany against the peace and security of mankind, and the conditions of peace will touch her as nearly as they will touch any other nation. She cannot see her way to peace until the causes of this war are removed, its renewal rendered as nearly as may be impossible."

"Our armies are rapidly going to the fighting front, and will go more and more rapidly. Our whole strength will be put into this war of emancipation—emancipation from the threat and attempted mastery of selfish groups of autocratic rulers—whatever the difficulties and present partial delays. We are indomitable in our power of independent action and can in no circumstances consent to live in a world governed by intrigue and force."

WILSON'S SPEECH CABLED OVER THE WHOLE WORLD

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Following the custom inaugurated with other ad-

AUSTRIA READY TO RESPOND TO PEACE AIMS OF AMERICA, BUT HELD BACK BY HER ALLY

U. S. Can't Turn Back to the Proposals of von Hertling, Says Wilson—If Our Suggestions Are Not the Best He Is Ready to Be Shown Better Plans—Small Nations Shall Not Be Subject to Barter Between Sovereigns.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—President Wilson, appearing unexpectedly before Congress again to-day replied to the recent peace speeches by Count von Hertling, the German Chancellor, and Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, by reminding the Statesmen of the Central Empires that peace can be discussed only on the basis of permanency and essential justice and broadly warning the people of the Central Empires that the participation of the United States in the way for the emancipation of humanity only has begun.

The President warned the German military autocracy plainly that there was to be no pausing in the mobilization of America's vast military resources now steadily on the way to the battle fronts, and that if peace were to be discussed it would have to be on a basis of sincerity.

Otherwise, the President made it plain, there was to be no turning back until military autocracy was crushed by force of arms.

Count Czernin's speech, the President openly regarded sympathetic ally, but he considered the Austrian Foreign Minister restrained by the embarrassment of Austria's alliance and her dependence on Germany.

CZERNIN SEES ELEMENTS OF PEACE

"Count Czernin," said the President, "seems to see the fundamental elements of peace with clear eyes and does not seek to obscure them."

Chancellor Hertling's speech, however, the President characterized as "very vague and confusing" and "full of equivocal phrases" leading nowhere clearly. The aim of the German Chancellor, judged from his speech, the President thought evidently was to secure a peace advantageous to the aims of the German military autocracy and then subscribe to an international covenant to make it secure.

Count Hertling, the President declared, evidently was seeking such a peace as was made at the congress of Vienna.

"What is at stake now," said the President, "is the peace of the world; what we are striving for is a new international order based upon broad and universal principles of right and justice, no mere peace of shreds and patches. Is it possible that Count von Hertling . . . is in fact living in his thought in a world dead and gone?"

ALL NATION'S RESOURCES FOR WAR

In conclusion the President warned the Central Empires that the vast resources of the United States would accomplish in the end what might be accomplished by peaceful negotiation.

"Our resources are in part mobilized now," said he, "and we shall not pause until they are mobilized in their entirety. Our armies are rapidly going to the fighting front and will go more and more rapidly. Our whole strength will be put into this war of emancipation—emancipation from the threat and attempted mastery of selfish groups of autocratic rulers—whatever the difficulties and partial delays. We are indomitable in our power of independent action and can in no circumstances consent to live in a world governed by intrigue and force."

The President was interrupted by applause at every reference to the United States standing steadfastly against a patched up peace. Probably the greatest applause broke out when the President declared that the militarists of Germany were the only element now preventing a world peace. When he concluded after speaking twenty minutes the entire audience rose and cheered.

FULL TEXT OF PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

President Wilson spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Congress.—On the eighth of January, I had the honor of addressing you on the objects of the war as our people conceive them. The Prime Minister of Great Britain had spoken in similar terms on the first of January. To these addresses the German Chancellor replied on the 24th, and Count Czernin for Austria on the same day. It is gratifying to have